

INF

INFLECTER. *n. f.* [from *inflect.*] He who punishes.
 Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmost power of the *inflecter*. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFLECTION. *n. f.* [from *inflect.*]

1. The act of using punishments.
 So our decrees,
 Dead to *inflection*, to themselves are dead;
 And liberty plucks justice by the nose. *Shakespeare.*
 Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual *inflection*. *South's Sermons.*
2. The punishment imposed.
 What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to misdeem
 Of righteous Job, than cruelly to afflict him
 With all *inflections*? But his patience won. *Paradise Reg.*
 How despicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourselves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternal *inflections*? *Rogers.*
 His severest *inflections* are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INFLECTIVE. *adj.* [*inflective*, Fr. from *inflect.*] That which is laid on as a punishment.

INFLUENCE. *n. f.* [influence, Fr. *influo*, Latin.]

1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs.
 The sacred *influence* of light appears. *Milton.*
 Comets no rule, no righteous order own;
 Their *influence* dreaded, as their ways unknown. *Prior.*
 Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying.
 Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you; such *influence* hath your excellency. *Sidney.*
 God hath his *influence* into the very essence of all things, without which *influence* of Deity supporting them, their utter annihilation could not chafe but follow. *Hooker.*
 A wife man shall over-rule his stars, and have a greater *influence* upon his own content than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
 Foreknowledge had no *influence* on their fault. *Milton.*
 Religion hath to great an *influence* upon the felicity of men, that it ought to be upheld, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to the temporal prosperity of men. *Tillotson.*
 Our inconsistency in the pursuit of schemes thoroughly digested, has a bad *influence* on our affairs. *Addison.*
 So astonishing a scene would have present *influence* upon them, but not produce a lasting effect. *Asterbury.*
 Where it ought to have greatest *influence*, this obvious indisputable truth is little regarded. *Rogers.*
2. **TO INFLUENCE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose; to guide or lead to any end.
 By thy kind pow'r and *influencing* care,
 The various creatures move, and live, and are. *Milton.*
 These experiments succeed after the same manner *in vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton's Opt.*
 This standing revelation was attested in the most solemn and credible manner; and is sufficient to *influence* their faith and practice, if they attend. *Asterbury.*
 All the refract men are under is, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which *influenced* their obedience has lost its efficacy on them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INFLUENT. *adj.* [*influent*, Latin.] Flowing in.
 The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vascular solids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INFLUENTIAL. *adj.* [from *influence*.] Exerting influence or power.
 Our now over-shadowed souls may be emblemized by those crufted globes, whose *influential* emissions are interrupted by the interpofal of the benighted element. *Glanv. Seepf.*
 The inward fprings and wheels of the corporal machine, on the most fublimed intellectuals, is dangerously *influential*. *Glan.*

INFLUX. *n. f.* [*influxus*, Latin.]

1. Act of flowing into any thing.
 If once contracted in a systole, by the *influx* of the fpirits, why, the fpirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain fo? *Ray on the Creation.*
 An elastick fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it reftores itself with the greater force: if the fpring be destroyed, it is like a bag, only paffive as to the *influx* of the liquid. *Arbuthn.*
2. Infusion.
 There is another life after this; and the *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
3. Influence; power. In this fenfe it is now not ufed.
 We will enquire whether there be, in the footsteps of nature, any fuch tranfmiffion and *influx* of immateriate virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon's Nat. Hift.*
 Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued *influx* of the divine will and power, a ftate of immortality. *Hale.*

INF

These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Hale.*

INFLUXIOUS. *adj.* [from *influx*.] Influential. Not used.

The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours. *Hewel's England's Tears.*

TO INFOLD. *v. a.* [in and fold.] To involve; to inwrap; to inclose with involutions.
 For all the creft a dragon did *infold*
 With greedy paws, and over all did fprcad
 His golden wings. *Fairy Queen.*
 Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,
 And hold thee to my heart. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
 But does not nature for the child prepare
 The parent's love, the tender nurse's care?
 Who, for their own forgetful, seek his good,
Infold his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with food. *Black.*
 Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet *infold*. *Pope.*

TO INFOLIATE. *v. a.* [in and folium, Lat.] To cover with leaves.
 Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him with embracements. *Hewel.*

TO INFORM. *v. a.* [*inform*, Fr. *informo*, Latin.]

1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.
 All alike *inform'd*
 With radiant light, as glowing in with fire. *Milton.*
 Let others better mold the running mafs
 Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brafs;
 And often into flesh a marble face. *Dryden's Zen.*
 As from chaos, huddl'd and deform'd,
 The god struck fire, and lighted up the lamps
 That beautify the sky; so he *inform'd*
 This ill-fhap'd body with a daring foul. *Dryd. and Lee's Ovid.*
 Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*
 This sovereign arbitrary soul
informs, and moves, and animates the whole. *Blackmore.*
 While life *informs* these limbs, the king reply'd,
 Well to deserve be all my cares employ'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint.
 Before the thing communicated was anciently put *with*; now generally, sometimes in: I know not how proper.
 The drift is to *inform* their minds with some method of reducing the laws into their original causes. *Hooker.*
 I have this present evening from my sister
 Been well *informed* of them, and with cautions. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 Our ruin, by these *inform'd*, I learn.
 The long speeches rather confounded than *informed* his understanding. *Clarendon.*
 The difficulty arises not from what sense *informs* us of, but from wrong applying our notions.
 Though I may not be able to *inform* men more than they know, yet I may give them the occasion to confider. *Temple.*
 The ancients examined in what consists the beauty of good postures, as their works sufficiently *inform* us.
 He may be ignorant of these truths, who will never take the pains to employ his faculties to *inform* himself of them. *Lacke.*
 To understand his calling in the commonwealth, and of religion, is enough to take up his time: few *inform* themselves in these to the bottom. *Lacke.*
 A more proper opportunity tends to make the narration more *informing* or beautiful. *Bacon's Notes on the Iliad.*
 I think it necessary, for the interest of virtue and religion, that the whole kingdom should be *informed* in some parts of your character. *Swift.*
3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate.
 Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul. *Acts xxvi. 1.*

TO INFORM. *v. n.*

1. To give intelligence.
 It is the bloody business which *informs*
 Thus to mine eyes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
2. To give information or instruction.
 He believes the sentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his *informant* understands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his *informant* has under these words. *Watts.*
3. One who exhibits an accusation.
INFORMATION. *n. f.* [*informatio*, Lat. from *inform*.]
1. Intelligence given; instruction.
 But reason with the fellow,
 Left you should chance to whip your *information*,
 And beat the messenger who bids beware
 Of what is to be dreaded. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
 The active *informations* of the intellect filling the passive reception of the will, like form clothing with matter, grew accretate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*
 They gave those complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive *information* about, might be the easier and quicker understood. *3. He*

INF

He should regard the propriety of his words, and get some information in the subject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

These men have had longer opportunities of information, and are equally concerned with ourselves. *Rogers.*

2. Charge or accusation exhibited.
3. The act of informing or actuating.

INFORMER. *n. f.* [from *inform*.]

1. One who gives intelligence.
 This writer is either byassed by an inclination to believe the worth, or a want of judgment to chuse his *informers*. *Swift.*
2. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate.
 There were spies and *informers* set at work to watch the company. *L'Estrange.*
 Let no court sycophant pervert my sense,
 Nor fly *informers* watch these words to draw
 Within the reach of treason. *Pope.*
Informers are a detestable race of people, although sometimes necessary. *Swift.*

INFORMIDABLE. *adj.* [in and formidabilis, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.
 Of strength, of courage haughty, and of limb
 Heroick built, though of terrestrial mold;
 Foe not *informidable*, exempt from wound. *Milton.*

INFORMITY. *n. f.* [from *informis*, Lat.] Shapelessness.
 From this narrow time of gelation may ensue a smallness in the exclusion; but this infereth no *informity*. *Brown.*

INFORMOUS. *adj.* [*informe*, Fr. *informis*, Latin.] Shapeless; of no regular figure.
 That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unshapen, which the fashioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion not only common with us at present, but hath been delivered by ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFORUNATE. *adj.* [*infortunatus*, Fr. *infortunatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly used.
 Perkin, seeing himself prisoner, and destitute of all hopes, having found all either false, faint, or *infortunatus*, did gladly accept of the condition. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TO INFRACT. *v. a.* [*infra*, Latin.] To break.
 Falling fast, from gradual slope to slope,
 With wild *infra*ct'd course and less'n'd roar,
 It gains a safer bed. *Thomson's Summer.*

INFRACTION. *n. f.* [*infraction*, Fr. *infraction*, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation.
 By the same gods, the justice of whose wrath
 Punish'd the *infraction* of my former faith.
 The wolves, pretending an *infraction* in the abuse of their hostages, fell upon the sheep immediately without their dogs. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

INFRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [in and frangible.] Not to be broken.
 These atoms are supposed *infra'ngible*, extremely compacted and hard, which compactness and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them, since they could never cohere. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

INFREQUENT. *n. f.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Uncommonness; rarity.
 The absence of the gods, and the *infrequency* of objects, made her yield. *Bacon's Notes on Pope's Odyssey.*

INFREQUENT. *adj.* [*infrequent*, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.
TO INFRI'GATE. *v. a.* [in and frigulus, Lat.] To chill; to make cold.
 The drops reached little further than the surface of the liquor, whose coldness did not *infri'gate* those upper parts of the glass. *Boyle.*

TO INFRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*infringe*, Latin.]

1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.
 Those many had not dar'd to do that evil,
 If the first man that did th' edict *infringe*,
 Had answer'd for his deed. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*
 Having *infring'd* the law, I wave my right
 As king, and thus submit myself to fight. *Waller.*
2. To destroy; to hinder.
 Homilies, being plain and popular instructions, do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker.*
 Bright as the deathless gods and happy, the
 From all that may *infringe* delight is free. *Waller.*

INFRI'NGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *infringe*.] Breach; violation.
 The punishing of this *infringement* is proper to that jurisdiction against which the contempt is. *Clarendon.*

INFRI'NGER. *n. f.* [from *infringe*.] A breaker; a violator.
 A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a severe penalty to be inflicted on the *infringers* of the provincial constitution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INFUNDIBULIFORM. *n. f.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Lat.] Of the shape of a funnel or tundish.

INFUR'ATE. *adj.* [in and furia, Lat.] Enraged; raging.
 At th' other bore, with touch of fire
 Dilat and *infuriate*. *Milton.*
 Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,
 Th' *infuriate* hill forth shoots the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*

INFUSE. *v. a.* [*infuse*, Fr. *infusus*, Latin.]

ING

1. To pour in; to infill.
 Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,
 To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
 That souls of animals *infuse* themselves
 Into the trunks of men. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
 My early mistress, now my ancient mule,
 That strong Circean liquor cease t' *infuse*,
 Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*
 Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his son,
 which himself never possessed? *Swift.*
 Meat must be with money bought;
 She therefore, upon second thought,
Infus'd, yet as it were by stealth,
 Some small regard for state and wealth. *Swift.*
2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into.
 For when God's hand had written in the hearts
 Of our first parents all the rules of good,
 So that their skill *infus'd* surpass'd all arts
 That ever were before, or since the flood. *Davies.*
 Sublime ideas, and apt words *infuse*;
 The muse instruct my voice, and thou inspire the muse. *Rose.*
 He *infus'd*
 Bad influence into th' unwary breast.
Infuse into their young breasts such a noble ardour as will
 make them renowned. *Milton.*
3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate so as to extract the virtues of any thing.
 Take violets, and *infuse* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Natural History.*
4. To make an infusion with any ingredient; to supply, to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused.
 Drink, *infused* with flesh, will nourish faster and easier than meat and drink together. *Bacon's Natural History.*
5. To inspire with.
 Thou didst smile,
Infused with a fortitude from heav'n. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*
Infuse his breast with magnanimity,
 And make him, naked, foil a man at arms. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*

INFUSIBLE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.]

1. Possible to be infused.
 From whom the doctrines being *infusible* into all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of the danger of them. *Hamm.*
2. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible.
 Vitriification is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the salt and earth, wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and *infusible* part into one continuum. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFUSION. *n. f.* [*infusion*, Fr. *infusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring in; infiltration.
 Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebraisms, which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in holy writ. *Addison's Spect.*
2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration.
 We participate Christ partly by imputation, as when those things which he did and suffered for us are imputed to us for righteousness; partly by habitual and real *infusion*, as when grace is inwardly bestowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our souls and bodies in glory. *Hooker.*
 They found it would be matter of great debate, and spend much time; during which they did not desire their company, nor to be troubled with their *infusions*. *Clarendon.*
 Here his folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men. *Swift.*
3. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling.
 Repeat the *infusion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*
4. The liquor made by infusion.
 To have the *infusion* strong, in those bodies which have finer spirits, repeat the infusion of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

INFUSIVE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.] Having the power of infusion, or being infused. A word not authorized.
 Still let my song a nobler note assume,
 And sing th' *infusive* force of Spring on man. *Thomson.*

INGATE. *n. f.* [in and gate.] Entrance; passage in.
 One noble person stoppeth the *ingate* of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all those which are at his back. *Spenser on Ireland.*

INGANNA'TION. *n. f.* [*ingannare*, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture; trick; slight. A word neither used nor necessary.
 Whoever shall resign their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial *ingannations* from others, are within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

INGATHERING. *n. f.* [in and gathering.] The act of getting in the harvest.
 Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingathering*, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field. *Ex. xxiii. 16.*

INGE, in the names of places, signifies a meadow, from the Saxon *ing*, of the same import.

TO INGE'NATE. *v. a.* [*ingemino*, Latin.] To double; to repeat.
 He would often *ingeminate* the word peace, peace. *Clarendon.*

INGEMINATION. *n. f.* [in and geminatio, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.

INGE'NDERER.